

company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Iowa into the State of Kansas, on or about June 16, October 1, September 18, and September 19, 1919, respectively, of quantities of Dr. Machin's K K K So So Se, K K K Pectus Balm, K K K tonic, and K K K Laxative Perio which were misbranded.

Analyses of samples of the respective articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the K K K So So Se was a dark brown, hydro-alcoholic solution, consisting chiefly of sugar and glucose, with a small amount of creosote, methyl salicylate, capsicum, oil of sassafras, and plant principles; that the K K K Pectus Balm was a brown hydro-alcoholic solution, consisting chiefly of sugars and small amounts of ammonium chlorid, benzoic acid, tartar emetic, saccharin, bitter plant principles, with traces of camphor and oils of anise and eucalyptol; that the K K K tonic was a hydro-alcoholic solution, containing sugar, with small amounts of emodin-bearing drugs, bitter plant extractives, pepsin, and traces of cinchona alkaloids, hydrochloric acid, and oils of cloves and cassia; and that the K K K Laxative Perio was a hydro-alcoholic solution of sugar, sodium phosphate, emodin-bearing drugs, and small amounts of plant principles, saccharin, and oils of orange and anise.

Misbranding of the articles was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that certain statements, designs, and devices regarding the therapeutic and curative effects thereof, appearing on the labels of the bottles containing the said articles and in the accompanying booklets, falsely and fraudulently represented that the K K K So So Se was effective as a preventive, treatment, remedy, and cure for bad blood, pimples, gall stones, ringworms, tetter, boils, malaria, catarrh, scrofula, ulcers, all disordered conditions of the system, loss of nervous energy, lack of vitality, anæmia, kidney and liver troubles, bad breath, night sweats, yellow jaundice, running sores, sour stomach, biliousness, nasal catarrh, kidney and liver diseases, syphilis, lung troubles, and blood poisoning, effective as a blood medicine, to make pure rich blood, to build up run-down, tired, thin-blooded bodies, to restore waning powers, to revive nervous energy and vitality, to produce more vim, vigor, and ambition, to tone and build up the worn-out tissues, to relieve overworked nerves, to restore the blessings of sleep, to bring back the natural rosy color of health, to make the eyes clear, and to invigorate the brain; that the K K K Pectus Balm was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for hoarseness, sore throat, all bronchial troubles, whooping cough, pleurisy, pneumonia, croup, and asthma; that the K K K tonic was effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for indigestion, dyspepsia, nausea, all stomach troubles, jaundice, catarrh, nervousness, nervous debility, nervous troubles of all kinds, female troubles of every description, ailments peculiar to women, headache, bad breath, and piles, and effective to promote complete digestion; and that the K K K Laxative Perio was effective as a treatment, preventive, remedy, and cure for headache, jaundice, fever and ague, malaria, skin eruptions, nervous troubles, spasms, sallow complexion, and bad blood, when, in fact and in truth, they were not.

On April 5, 1921, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9736. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. Thomas L. Nasiacos, James Mallers, and Harry Kokenes (Nasiacos Importing Co.). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$50 and costs. (F. & D. No. 12896. I. S. No. 2531-r.)

On February 7, 1921, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against

Thomas L. Nasiacos, James Mallers, and Harry Kokenes, copartners, trading as the Nasiacos Importing Co., Chicago, Ill., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, on or about May 12 and 16, 1919, from the State of Illinois into the State of Utah, of a quantity of olive oil which was misbranded.

Examination of a sample consisting of 5 cans of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed on the cans examined an average shortage of 0.3 gallon, or 6 per cent.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Contents $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding the article, was false and misleading in that it represented that each of the said cans contained $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon thereof, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that each of the cans contained $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon thereof, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of the said cans did not contain $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of the article, but did contain a less amount. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the said article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On May 5, 1921, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and on July 1, 1921, the court imposed a fine of \$50 and costs.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9737. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. * * * v. Triangle Milling Co., a Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 13182. I. S. No. 18823-r.)

On November 15, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Triangle Milling Co., trading at Kansas City, Mo., alleging shipment by said company, on or about January 22, 1920, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, of a quantity of unlabeled cottonseed meal which was misbranded.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously stated on the outside of the package.

On December 28, 1920, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9738. Misbranding of Arthur's Sextone tablets, Thomas' emmenagogue pills, Bick's nerve tonic tablets, Bick's Sextone pills, and Bick's Daisy 99 tablets. U. S. * * * v. 10 Packages or Boxes each of Arthur's Sextone Tablets, Thomas' Emmenagogue Pills, and Bick's Nerve Tonic Tablets, 4 Packages or Boxes of Bick's Sextone Pills, and 4 Boxes or Packages of Bick's Daisy 99. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 13744, 13745, 13746, 13747, 13758. Inv. Nos. 23289, 23290, 23291, 23292, 23293. S. Nos. C-2534, C-2535, C-2536, C-2537, C-2538.)

On October 5 and 8, 1920, respectively, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, acting upon reports by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 10 packages or boxes each of Arthur's Sextone tablets, Thomas' emmenagogue pills, and Bick's nerve tonic tablets, 4 packages or boxes of Bick's Sextone pills, and 4 boxes or packages of Bick's